

9/13/77 [2]

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 13, 1977

The Vice President
Stu Eizenstat
Jack Watson
The First Lady
Barry Jagoda
Tim Kraft
Fran Voorde

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and was forwarded to Jerry Rafshoon for appropriate handling. This copy is sent to you for your information.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: NATIONAL ARTS FESTIVAL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR STAFFING
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR INFORMATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
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cc Jerry RAFSHOON

ACTION
FYI

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MONDALE
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<input type="checkbox"/>	EXECUTIVE ORDER
Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day	

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VOORDE
<input type="checkbox"/>	WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/13/77

Mr. President:

The First Lady's comment: "Sounds good!"

Eizenstat and other advisors shared the view that more work is needed before a commitment is made, especially with regard to the cost analysis. Fran Voorde recommends no time commitment at this point.

Barry Jagoda and the "White House Cultural Group" suggest that they, Joe Duffey, and the new head of N.E.A. work with Jerry and others on the idea, and make a recommendation, before the President commits to it. The Vice President's office agrees.

---Rick

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

1775 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Suite 1250
Washington, D.C. 20006
202/293-5454

MEMORANDUM

TO THE PRESIDENT
FROM GERALD M. RAFSHOON
DATE AUGUST 17, 1977
RE NATIONAL ARTS FESTIVAL

*Proceed
with plans. Then
see me before
final
commitment
JC*

The proponents of this idea were involved in the cultural events that marked your Inaugural Week. The impact on both the arts and the public of that unprecedented outburst of cultural activity led them to an informal investigation of ways to consolidate the cultural gains made in the People's Inaugural.

That investigation resulted in the concept contained in this proposal, which has been discussed with representatives of the National Endowment for the Arts, where it has met with enthusiasm sufficient to warrant preparation of a formal proposal, which has been endorsed in their meeting of August 12, 13, and 14.

- A. We are proposing a National Festival of the Arts in Washington, D.C., to be held annually (or biannually if that is more practical), for a period of three to seven days, beginning in the fall of 1978.
- B. The purpose of the festival is to focus attention on the vitality and importance of America's arts. This proposal is designed to be of substantial mutual benefit to the country and its arts, by continuing the healthy symbiosis among the arts, the public, the media, the private sector and the Administration that was forged in the Inaugural Week.
- C. The festival we are proposing has three major elements:
 1. Live concert events, displaying the full panoply of America's arts, at popular prices, or, wherever possible, free of charge.
 2. Several conferences, seminars, etc., under the sponsorship of the White House if possible, so that the Festival not only presents America's arts and artists, but tries to come to grips with some of their problems.
 3. The use of television, in two ways:
 - a. Coverage by Public Broadcasting (financed by corporate and foundation grants) of some of the conferences and those concert events which are more appropriate to public than commercial TV.

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for Preservation Purposes

In Atlanta
1422 West Peachtree Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

- b. The mounting of a Gala Concert for telecast in prime-time on a commercial television network, in order to offer the Festival to the whole country, and provide revenues which, like those of the New Spirit Concert, can be used to offset the costs of the cultural events taking place all over Washington during the Festival.
- D. A national committee will be formed to plan and organize the first National Festival in the fall of 1978. In addition, the work of the NEA will be the central theme of the televised Gala Concert.

Our experience with the cultural events of your Inauguration has made us keenly aware of the enormous mobilizing force of a Presidential endorsement. Therefore, we are respectfully submitting this outline of our plan in the hope that you may see this as an effective way in which the Presidential imprimatur may be used to aid the arts.

Those involved with this initial proposal are:

Tom Beard
James Lipton
Leonard Silverstein
Michael Tannen

GMR/hb

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Date: August 31, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

Stu Eizenstat *attached*

Jody Powell

Jack Watson - *attached*

The First Lady

Barry Jagoda *attached*

FOR INFORMATION:

The Vice President *concur w/ Jagoda*

Hamilton Jordan *HC*

Bob Lipshutz

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Rafshoon memo dated 8/17/77 re National Arts Festival

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 12:00 NOON

DAY: Friday

DATE: September 2, 1977

ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

☐ I concur.

☐ No comment.

Please note other comments below:

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)

16
Date: August 31, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

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Jody Powell
Jack Watson
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1775 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
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Washington, D.C. 20006
202-293-5454

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<input type="checkbox"/>	VOORDE
<input type="checkbox"/>	WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/7

Patty,

Please send a copy of
the comments to Fran
Voorde.

Shirley,

Thy

John

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Comments 1 P w/
From Voorde.

Bill -
get this today

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Call VP's office + ask
if VP or Mrs Mondale
had a comment

send copy of comments
to Fran Voorde

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

VP

Concur w/ Lagoda,
per Pete Kyros.

Patti
call Fran's
Office - what is
their comment

Rich

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 6, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT
AL STERN

Stu

SUBJECT:

Rafshoon Memo Dated 8/17/77 re
National Arts Festival

This is a good idea that needs further study on the questions of:

- 1) Costs: Now predicated on TV offsets. A thorough funding analysis is needed.
- 2) Location: While the first "festival" might be best in Washington, others might be rotated around the country. Otherwise, it is subject to criticism as another subsidy to the federal establishment.
- 3) Since Joan Mondale is the chief public spokesperson for the arts in the Administration, beside yourself, this might be run by her for her comments.

Date: August 31, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:
Stu Eizenstat
Jody Powell
Jack Watson
~~The First Lady~~
Barry Jagoda

FOR INFORMATION:
The Vice President
Hamilton Jordan
Bob Lipshutz

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Rafshoon memo dated 8/17/77 re National Arts Festival

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 12:00 NOON

DAY: Friday

DATE: September 2, 1977

ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ Your comments
Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

☐ I concur.
Please note other comments below:

☐ No comment.

Sounds good!
R

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)

Date: August 31, 1977

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Jody Powell
Jack Watson
The First Lady
Barry Jagoda

FOR INFORMATION:

The Vice President
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☐ No comment.

Please note other comments below:

Barry Jagoda for himself and the White House Cultural Group:

The President should take an interest in this idea but before he commits to it, details--such as cost--must be worked out. The President might ask the White House Cultural Group, Joe Duffey, and the new Chairperson of the Arts Endowment--once appointed--to work with Jerry and others to ensure that this event reflects Administration cultural goals and interests.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

JW re Rapphoon

It looks good - but doesn't
indicate that Nat Council
on Arts passed a \$20,000
grant for fear's study of
this - They're afraid

9-7

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: Rick Hutcheson

FROM: Fran *fran*

DATE: September 13

The attached is for your:

Information

Review & Comment

Letter Response

Action

Signature

File

Other

COMMENTS: I agree that no time or
endorsement commitment should be made
by the President at this time.
I think the proposal should be channeled
through the National Endowment for the
Arts and a recommendation should come
from them --- it's obvious that further
study is required.

Date: August 31, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

Stu Eizenstat
Jody Powell
Jack Watson
~~The First Lady~~
Barry Jagoda

FOR INFORMATION:

The Vice President
Hamilton Jordan
Bob Lipshutz

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

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Please note other comments below:

Sound good!
R

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

9-13-77

To Mike Chumathel

Proceed with analysis
as suggested in your
9/10 memo.

J.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 13, 1977

Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: LETTER FROM FATHER HESBURGH
CONCERNING ALLAN BAKKE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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<input type="checkbox"/>	STRAUSS
<input type="checkbox"/>	VOORDE
<input type="checkbox"/>	WARREN

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

*Sta. -
Forward Summary
of brief JC
Cable Address "Bulac"*

Office of the President

September 10, 1977

Honorable Jimmy Carter
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Carter:

The case of The Regents of the University of California v. Allan Bakke is about to be considered by the Supreme Court. For all of us in higher education who consider its issues, it is a hard case, and, as Justice Holmes said, hard cases make bad law. Whatever the Court does, the position of the Administration on the issues in this case is crucial to the future of education in this country. Permit me to suggest a position that might be taken by the Administration which would represent both a benefit to education and a forward step in jurisprudence.

The position which I suggest must be prefaced by the following remarks. This case has a potential to be a no-win situation for the education of members of minority groups. A win for Bakke would do irreparable damage to the momentum of affirmative action programs nationwide and cause the opponents of such programs to push for their total abandonment. A win for the University, unfortunately, might be interpreted as a recommendation for quota systems. Quota systems not only have a bad history of being misused for purposes of discrimination, but are demeaning to minority groups and often do not result in the selection of the best qualified minority students. In most instances, the establishment of fair goals for minority admissions and a reasonable adjustment in standards of admission to achieve these goals are preferable to quotas. Thus, I suggest the following principles be part of the Administration's position:

1. A major educational need in establishing admissions policies is to achieve a diversity within the student body and wide opportunity for leadership training, so that a broader based learning environment will be available to all students and faculty;
2. Giving consideration to an applicant's race is relevant to this diversity, as are such matters as grades, test scores, economic and social background, and leadership experience;

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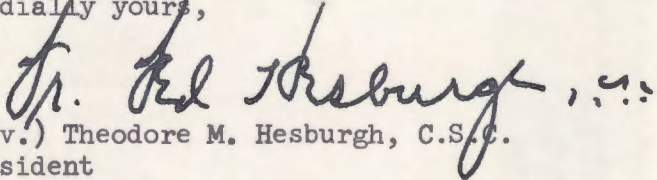
3. The purpose of affirmative action programs for university admissions is not to discriminate against majority applicants, but to achieve the diversity of student body necessary to increase the quality and equality of teaching and learning for all students and to provide a diverse group of future leaders for this country;
4. Preferential admission programs, therefore, not only have a rational relationship to a legitimate governmental objective, but serve what the courts have called "a compelling state interest" (as recognized in Bakke by the Supreme Court of California);
5. If a school's educational goals, in reference to diversity and to training for leadership, are to be reached, affirmative action programs must vary from school to school and from program to program, based upon circumstances, the heritage, and the aspirations of each school;
6. It seems to me to follow that the method for accomplishing particular goals should be left in the broad discretion of each school's authorities; they are in the best position to judge the most effective means for serving their school's vision and in this way serving "the compelling state interest";
7. Quota systems should be used only when a school determines that a quota method best fits its educational needs; thus quota systems should remain as a less desirable option available for admissions, but should probably be discouraged; in fact, I believe that goals are almost always a better option than quotas, provided that goals are seriously established and frequently monitored by the institution itself;
8. The record seems to support the contention that the University of California's decision to use a quota system was a proper exercise of its discretion in fulfilling its educational needs. There is nothing in the record to support the California Supreme Court's conclusion that alternative methods could have been used to serve the "compelling state interest" in that case. If there is some suspicion that alternatives were available, the case should be remanded to consider further evidence.

The above is a short summary of the position set out in the brief of Columbia University, Harvard University, Stanford University, and The University of Pennsylvania as friends of the Court. The University of Notre Dame supported that brief; and I urge the Administration to adopt its rationale.

Mr. President, there are four principles that I believe must be maintained if we are to avoid regression in educational quality and equality: 1) Preferential admission programs should be continued and intensified; 2) consideration of race in admissions is essential to educational goals; 3) affirmative action programs should only be imposed upon institutions which are found to be discriminating against minority group members, a rare case today; but, 4) where an institution undertakes voluntary efforts to remedy the effects of discrimination in our society, the implementation of affirmative action programs should be left to the demonstrated good will and wisdom of each educational institution. The position of the Administration in the Bakke case can do much to establish those principles.

With all best wishes for your continued leadership in this and so many other difficult matters, I am

Cordially yours,

The handwritten signature of Theodore M. Hesburgh is written in dark ink. It is a cursive script that reads "T. M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.". The signature is written over the typed name and title.

(Rev.) Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.
President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 13, 1977

Hamilton Jordan
Frank Moore
Zbig Brzezinski
The First Lady

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the President's outbox. It is
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Rick Hutcheson

RE: LETTER TO ABIT MASSEY ON
NEWSLETTER

cc: Stripping

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9-13-77

To Abt Massey

Thank you for
your superb newsletter
to the Georgia Poultry
Federation.

I hope you will
send a personal copy
to our Georgia Con-
gressional delegation -

Your friend, Jimmy

Send to Jimmy

6
P B
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

Georgia Poultry Federation, inc.

P. O. BOX 763 / GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA 30501 / 404-532-0473

cc: Alan
Frank
369
J

R

September 2, 1977

Mrs. Rosalynn Carter
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Rosalynn:

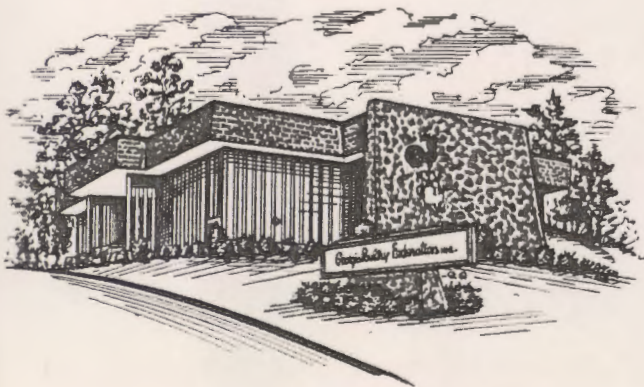
It was good to have the opportunity of attending the Briefing Session. I enjoyed the opportunity of seeing you and hearing your comments.

Sincerely yours,

Abit

Abit Massey

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for Preservation Purposes**





Georgia Poultry Federation, inc.

P. O. BOX 763 / GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA 30501 / 404-532-0473

September 2, 1977

Federation Desk

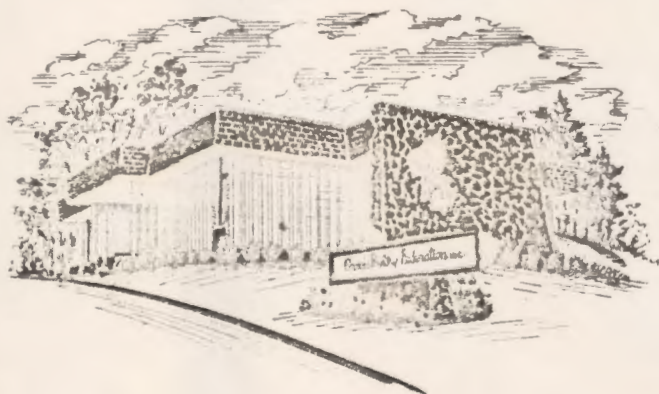
By Abit Massey

Georgia Poultry Federation

It takes the right question to get the appropriate answer. A week ago, if anyone had asked me "Should the United States give away the Panama Canal?", I would have answered no. I really hadn't thought much about it. That still would be the answer with me and most everyone else, but as the St. Petersburg Times points out that isn't the question facing the public and Congress.

Congressman Paul Simon wrote a column for his predominately conservative district in Southern Illinois after a Salem newspaper asked a similar question and reported: "Poll indicates Salemites oppose U. S. Giving Away Panama Canal."

He asked the question differently: "Do you believe this nation should follow the advice of U. S. military leaders on the only practical way to keep the Canal open, a treaty with Panama?" Or, you could ask: "What is the best way to keep the Panama Canal operating as it now does without unnecessarily risking U. S. lives or dollars? Or how can we be best assured of keeping the Panama Canal open for the nation and world? Or, is it possible to do the right thing about the Panama Canal, not spend U. S. tax dollars, and have use of it just as we do today?"



It was my privilege, on August 30, to attend a White House Briefing Session in the State Dining Room on Panama Canal Treaties and I admit readily that I was sold on President Carter's position and recommendation. I admire his courage and determination in this vital matter, which is not popular at the moment, but which I believe is right. Don't miss his fireside chat on the Panama Canal unless it's absolutely impossible for you to hear him. If you can't hear it live, I urge you to consider having it recorded so you can hear his full comments. I feel that this is so important that I want to temporarily pass over the many poultry issues and Federation to make some personal comments and review.

Did you know that Panama, the youngest republic in the Western Hemisphere, was part of Colombia until November 1903? In August 1903 the Colombian Senate voted unanimously against a treaty relative to the Canal. On November 3, 1903 a revolt, encouraged by the French company which wanted to sell its Canal rights, created the nation of Panama while U. S. naval vessels prevented Colombian troops from landing to put down the revolt. On November 18, 1903, the treaty was signed under questionable circumstances.

The briefing participants were Jack Watson, Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs; Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; Ambassador Sol Linowitz; Charles Duncan, Deputy Secretary of Defense; General George Brown, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and President Jimmy Carter. It was a fascinating and educational afternoon.

Dr. Brzezinski commented on the context in which the treaty was developed, including: our foreign policy seeks to promote our national interest, to reduce the level of anti-Americanism which has spread in recent years, consolidate relationships with Western Europe and Japan, reshape our north-south relationships,

improve east-west relationships recognizing that U. S. - Soviet relationships will remain competitive and cooperative, and focus on crisis areas of Panama, Middle East, and South Africa. He referred to the fact that there is a big power-smaller nation situation here with a treaty negotiated at the turn of the century and with things having changed drastically, and that any additional violence would be exploited by Cuba and Russia.

Ambassador Linowitz emphasized that this involves more than U. S. - Panama relationships--it's the U. S. and all of Latin America--they resent what they consider to be the last vestige of colonialism and want it removed--our only vital interest is to make sure the Canal is open, accessible and available--the treaty is outmoded--no change is a threat--from the beginning, it has been a festering sore--it came to a head in 1964 and negotiations have continued since--the new treaty is fair and appropriate.

The new Canal Treaty will give the U. S. primary responsibility for operations of the Canal until 2000--within three years jurisdiction (courts, etc.) in the Canal Zone will pass to Panama--increased amounts to be paid to Panama will be paid from Canal revenue. A majority of the shipping is not U. S.

The Neutrality Treaty (the two treaties become effective simultaneously or not at all) will be permanent, assure expeditious passage of U. S. ships, and bring about a feasibility study relative to a new sea level canal. Panama will not negotiate with another country.

The Ambassador pointed out that this is a unique opportunity to set an example for the world and usher in a whole new era of relationships. He reminded us that Theodore Roosevelt once said that the United States has no choice but to play a key role in world affairs--fate decreed that--our only choice is to do it well or badly.

Until 2000 the Canal will be operated by a Board of five U. S. citizens and four Panamanians, all appointed by the United States.

Rosalynn Carter came to the briefing and I was impressed and encouraged by the brief remarks of the First Lady, one of my favorite folks. She said that she felt close to Latin America after her recent trip, that this is so important to the future of the U. S. and the emerging nations in Latin America, that without exception the Heads of State asked her about the Canal, that it's very, very important. I haven't been there, but value her opinion.

Negotiations that brought us to this point have continued under four Presidents: Johnson, Nixon, Ford and Carter. President Johnson consulted with former Presidents Truman and Eisenhower before starting them. The new treaties have the support of Former President Ford, and former Secretaries of State Henry Kissinger and Dean Rusk. Rusk, one of those invited to the session, commented that he would hate to see a United Nations vote on the present treaty--that even many of our closest friends would vote against us.

Secretary Duncan commented that he is concerned about national security, that the Defense Department and Joint Chiefs were actively represented in negotiations and continuously informed, that they had ample opportunity for input, that the Canal must be efficient and that there must be improvements or a new sea level canal, that who runs it is less important than that it stay open. He asked: What's wrong with the status quo? and replied - it's 51 miles long, 5 miles wide, depends on locks and machines and can be easily interrupted, that it depends on good will, the greatest threat is a hostile local populace, to defend it would take much larger forces with possible loss of lives and money and even after 2000 rights of naval and merchant marine ships would be protected.

General Brown stated that the Canal has great military importance, the key is use and not ownership, this is better assured with friendly Panama than hostile Panama, that he is 100% for the treaty and helped develop it.

President Carter did a superb job in reviewing the treaty and the reasons for it and said that he planned to discuss it in his second fireside chat. He said that it is one of those items that sometimes fall on the shoulders of public officials and that is not popular to assume. He asked that we join with him, if we could in good conscience, in explaining the need for the new Treaties.

The President emphasized that our nation's security interest is adequately protected, that not a single Panamanian saw the 1903 Treaty before it was signed at night by the French Company representative while Panamanian representatives were trying to get to Washington, that the new Treaty assures that the Canal be open and that there be harmony between the U. S. and Panama.

"In this century and in perpetuity, we will have the right to protect it," he said. He mentioned that as Governor of Georgia he travelled through Latin America and that he knows how vital it is to have good relations and trade relations.

It was startling to learn from the President that ever since the Organization of American States (OAS) was formed, resolutions have been passed asking us to renegotiate the Treaty.

He reminded that it takes two to agree to a bilateral treaty, that we didn't get everything we wanted, but most questions were resolved as wanted.

He stated that this would permit the Canal to be operated substantially as it is until the end of this century without spending U. S. tax money, that after 2000 neutrality is guaranteed, with us having priority when needed, and that it would remove the stigma of colonialism that has been in their eyes for so long.

The President reported that 16 heads of State from Latin America already have accepted invitations to come to Washington for the treaty signing on September 7, further indication of the strong interest. Jack Watson said this probably was the largest number of heads of state ever to be in Washington, for such a function or business session. The President said that the change is supported by Canada, Norway, Japan and other major users of the Canal.

In answer to a question from Dr. Henry Jennings of Gainesville, the President said that even after 2000 the United States could determine unilaterally that the safety of the Canal was in jeopardy and could take appropriate action. When asked how many hostile ships passed through the Canal in World War II, General Brown replied: "None." Representative Al Burruss of Marietta followed up with a question about the future, should the occasion arise, and the General replied that it would be no problem to keep hostile ships from reaching the Canal in the future.

Your comments on this subject will be appreciated. Let me suggest that you read "Path Between the Seas", a book recommended to us by Ambassador Linowitz.

Doesn't the new treaty represent the only policy consistent with our nation's traditional support of the principles of freedom, and territorial integrity for all peoples and with the technological realities of today. We can gain much. What do we lose?

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 13, 1977

Zbig Brzezinski

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson
cc: Jim Fallows
Tim Kraft

RE: WORLD BANK/IMF MEETING

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 12, 1977

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM FALLOWS *fw*

SUBJECT: World Bank/IMF Meeting

Last month Secretary Blumenthal recommended that you address the IMF-World Bank annual meeting, which will take place in Washington on September 26. You gave him a "tentative only ok" and asked to see draft remarks.

Rather than a full speech text, I am submitting an outline of the ideas that Undersecretary Solomon from Treasury and Ambassador Henry Owen thought the speech should contain. If you decide to deliver the speech, I can produce a text quickly.

The main point in favor of speaking is that every President has addressed this meeting at least once, although they have not done it every single year. The group will meet again in Washington next year; every third year it meets not in Washington but somewhere out of the country.

The main argument against it, apart from considerations of scheduling, is that most of the points are very similar to those that would be covered in your proposed speech to the UN General Assembly next month, which the State Department and NSC believe should be about North-South relations.

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OUTLINE -- WORLD BANK/IMF MEETING

The general theme of the speech should be that the developed and developing nations face common economic problems, and that these two institutions -- the Bank and the Fund -- can play a valuable role in helping solve them.

I. Problems of Development

In a more interdependent world, none of us can ignore the problems of economic development in the poorer countries. We believe these are the five most important goals for our common efforts:

1) Fighting Hunger. The only lasting solution will be to increase the developing countries' capacity to produce their own food. The World Bank has concentrated on these projects for the last few years, and we endorse this emphasis. We are also doing our part to help build a worldwide food reserve, with policies that also protect the legitimate interests of our own producers. /This last is to explain the set-aside policy.7

2) Avoiding an overcrowded world. Sometime in the next few decades, world population will level off at somewhere between eight and 11 billion people. The difference between those two figures is the difference between extreme overcrowding and a population the world's resources can support. The policies we pursue now will determine which outcome we face. The most promising ways to limit population growth are to improve standards of nutrition, health, and education; all of these make it easier for parents to have only as many children as they want. This is another area which the Bank has heavily emphasized, and that emphasis we endorse.

3) Ensuring enough energy at prices we can afford. The two steps toward this goal are reducing consumption and expanding supply. With our national energy policy, we are doing our best to set an example in both regards. The Bank has recently changed a long-standing policy and decided to invest in energy-production in the developing countries. We support this policy.

4) Making sure that the benefits of growth are fairly shared. The Bank's policies have tried to strike the difficult balance between achieving the highest healthy rate of growth, and ensuring that growth helps the people who need it most. The Bank is now undertaking a World Development Review to see

how it can come closer to reconciling these goals; we support that effort. In our own bilateral aid projects, we are also concentrating on projects that will help the poorest people in poor countries. We will give our highest priority to countries that show a decent respect for human rights -- both the right of poor people to earn a decent living, and their right to be free of political repression.

5) Mobilizing resources for development. We support the Bank and Fund policies which help developing countries mobilize their own resources most effectively. We are also concerned about administrative efficiency in the Bank, because every dollar that is wasted is denied to the countries that need it. /This refers to a controversy about high salaries in these institutions; 2000 employees make more than \$50,000, and do not pay US taxes./

We also believe that the industrial countries need to provide more capital. We have more than doubled our appropriation for the World Bank and the regional development banks. At CIEC, we announced our intention to increase our development assistance by 1982, and we will carry that out. The negotiations for the sixth replenishment of IDA which will begin about a year from now, will also lead to more resources for the poorer countries.

II. Problems of the International Economic System.

All nations share two goals -- a prosperous world economy, and faster, fairer development. Our chances of reaching both of them depend on a stable international monetary system.

1) The Fund is an important tool for monetary stability, because it coordinates management of the world monetary system, and because it encourages member countries to adopt the sound economic policies they need for monetary stability.

2) We believe that the Fund should have an even greater capacity to do that job. To that end:

-- We have ratified the amendments to the Articles of Agreement of the Fund and encouraged other countries to do the same. This will increase the Fund's resources and strengthen its capacity to review the policies of member countries.

-- We will participate in the IMF supplementary credit facility, to provide more resources to countries whose needs are large and which are willing to solve their fiscal problems.

-- We will work with others toward agreements on increased IMF quotas.

-- /Solomon feels you should make a non-provocative allusion to the disruptive effects of rising oil prices on the international monetary system, and our need to adapt to that.]

3) A healthy world economy also requires free and expanded international trade. We should press ahead in the Tokyo Round trade negotiations to reduce tariff and non-tariff barriers.

-- Trade in commodities is especially important. When prices fluctuate wildly, both producers and consumers suffer. We hope that agreements can be reached to stabilize prices of these commodities around market trends. If that is possible, the industrial countries would be willing to finance such agreements through a common fund.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 13, 1977

Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: The Vice President
Jack Watson

RE: SUGAR POLICY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN;

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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September 10, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT
LYNN DAFT

SUBJECT: Sugar Policy

As Secretary Bergland reported earlier, the Deputy Attorney General has ruled that the sugar payment program we announced on May 4 is unauthorized. You will recall that the payment to the processor was to be passed on to the producer in full, less any administrative expenses incurred by the processor in connection with receiving and forwarding the payment. This, according to the Deputy Attorney General, is "indistinguishable in substance from a program of production payments, which the Act prohibits;...."

The sugar program provisions in the pending "farm bill" include:

- a requirement that the price of 1977 and 1978 crop sugar be supported through loans or purchases at a level between 52.5 and 65 percent of the parity price. In no case is the minimum price support level to be less than 13.5 cents per pound raw sugar equivalent, the same level of income support we proposed last May.
- a requirement that the Secretary of Agriculture establish minimum wage rates for agricultural employees engaged in the production of sugar.
- authorization for the Secretary to suspend the price support program whenever he determines that an international sugar agreement is in effect which assures the maintenance of a price for sugar in the United States of not less than 13.5 cents a pound.
- the Conferees encouraged the Secretary to provide support for 1977 crop sugar marketed between May 4 and the day the new program becomes operative, though some confusion remains over what the Conferees intended on this point.

With respect to a payments program, Secretary Bergland proposes the following action, for which we would like your concurrence before proceeding:

That we proceed with an interim payments program to operate only until the price support program is fully operational. The payment program previously proposed through the formal rule-making process has been modified to overcome the objection of the Deputy Attorney General. The modified program would require the processor to pay the producer the same proportionate share of a raw sugar price of 13.5 cents per pound, as specified in existing contracts. The difference between the actual return and 13.5 cents would be paid directly to the processor. Assuming the program operates for a period of about 2 months (before being replaced by either an international sugar agreement or the new farm bill price support program), USDA estimates it would cost \$45 million. This is included in the FY 1978 farm program budget estimate in our memo to you of September 8. The Secretary proposes to announce this modified program immediately.

The Justice Department has ruled that the USDA proposal meets requirements of existing legislative authority for prospective payments. Justice and Agriculture are continuing to explore possible ways of making retroactive payments to cover that part of this year's crop (mostly Hawaii) that has already been marketed.

To avoid further delay in the prospective payments program, we propose that it be announced immediately while we continue to explore means for providing retroactive payments. There is no disagreement among your advisors on this action.

Decision

 ✓ Concur
 Do not concur

prospective payments

Assuming the "farm bill" is signed into law by the end of the month, compliance with the normal rule-making procedures, including the conduct of wage-rate hearings, will mean that the mandated price support program cannot be implemented before November 1. One alternative is for the Secretary, using existing legislative authority, to implement part of the price support program by October 1. There are significant drawbacks to doing so, however. The International Sugar

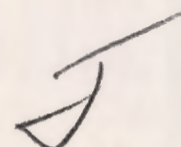
Agreement negotiations are scheduled to begin in Geneva on September 19 and continue for three weeks. It would be highly desirable to avoid taking any trade restrictive action - such as would be required by the new price support program -- that might disrupt these negotiations. Since existing law does not provide authority for holding wage-rate hearings and establishing minimum wage rates, that part of the new program must necessarily await approval of the new law. Finally, you have not yet indicated whether you would sign the farm bill. Our initiation of the program now, which the Administration opposed, would strongly imply that you intend to approve the bill.

Secretary Bergland thus recommends that we make the necessary preparations to implement the sugar program required in the farm bill, but that we not implement any part of that program until the farm bill has been signed, public comments solicited, and hearings held to establish minimum wage rates for workers.

Your advisors all recommend that you concur with this action.

Decision

☒ Concur
☐ Do not concur



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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 12, 1977

The Vice President
Bob Lipshutz
Frank Moore (c/o Les Francis)
Jack Watson
Bert Lance
Zbig Brzezinski
Bob Strauss

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the President today. This copy is
forwarded to you for your information.

Rick Hutcheson

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Decision

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_____ Do not concur

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 13, 1977

Frank Moore

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the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Stu Eizenstat
Jack Watson

RE: POSITION ON CHURCH AMENDMENT
RE ORAL BIDDING ON TIMBER
SALES

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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September 12, 1977

*Frank - It's
better to work
against it now
if we're going to
veto later
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE

SUBJECT: Your Position on the Church Amendment re Oral Bidding
on Timber Sales

The Senate will tomorrow take up S. 1360, amendments to the National Forest Management Act of 1976, and will vote on a proposal by Senators Church and Melcher and others to permit oral bidding in virtually all sales involving timber on National Forest Lands.

Existing law requires sealed bidding on all sales except where the Secretary of Agriculture determines by regulation. Recently, the Forest Service promulgated regulations which permits oral bidding in about 75% of the sales on Western forest lands. Since these regulations were promulgated, complaints from western sawmills and dependent communities have mounted and legislation to repeal the sealed bidding requirements in the law has been approved by the Senate Agriculture and House Interior Committees. Proponents of repeal argue that under the oral procedure an independent operator can increase his bid against a competitor if he needs that timber to sustain his operation, but under the sealed bid technique, the large operator calculates the sales needed by the smaller companies and puts in one high sealed bid to drive the smaller man out of business.

The repeal legislation is strongly supported by most Western Members of Congress (Church, Melcher, Jackson, Hatfield, Ullman, and others) and opposed by Members such as Talmadge, Bumpers, Humphrey, Kennedy, and Krebs. The Agriculture Department is on record as having no objections to the amendment. Justice feels we should oppose the amendment on the grounds that we do not oppose the measure on the merits but believe that the changes are premature until we review the experience of the new regulations. Secretary Andrus, who asked to comment on this issue, feels that we should support the amendment.

I talked with Senator Talmadge who suggested that we take no position at this time but reserve the right to reject the proposed changes if and when they reached us for action. Talmadge feels there is a good chance that the amendment will be beaten on the Floor. He urges that the most we should do is oppose the amendment on the grounds that it is premature in light of the fact that the Department's regulations have not been given sufficient time to operate.

Talmadge said he would recommend a veto if the bill passed the Congress.

The Domestic Policy staff concurs in Justice's view (opposition on the grounds that the change is premature).

If we take a stand on the merits, we run the risk of alienating some members on whom we will be counting for help on much larger issues. And, as Talmadge pointed out, the issue may not reach your desk for action. My staff has talked with Bumpers' staff on the matter and opposition on the grounds of prematurity is completely acceptable to them.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 13, 1977

Bob Lipshutz

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Zbig Brzezinski
Tim Kraft

RE: TRUDE FELDMAN LETTER ON
ROSH HA-SHONAH

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

September 9, 1977

Lipshutz
See me
J

Dear Mr. President:

As per humble suggestion, here is the Rosh Ha-shonah greeting for Prime Minister Begin (the Holydays begin Monday evening).

The unique aspect is your sending same in the ACTUAL HEBREW ONLY--for better effect, to warm his heart. (I attach the translation for your benefit

Respectfully,

Trude

P.S. Here are several copies of the High Holyday interview. It appeared in every anglo-Jewish paper on Friday, and will also be published in the Sunday syndicate of the general press (hopefully not out of context). I hope you like it and I know it will help.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

Rosh Ha-shonah message --in Hebrew

Prime Minister Menachem Begin:

Meemek Ha-lev Birkotai Ve-echulai Le-shonah Ha-cha-do-sho
Shenat 5738. Ta-hay Ha-shonah Ha-bo-oh Shalom Ve-shalvoh
L'Am Yisroel V'Limdinat Yisroel.

Ha-mo-kohr Ve-ha-shoresh Shel Ha-Tanach She-lonu Ve-she-lochem,
Tikvoti She-ne-voo-at Ha-novi Yi-sha-yahu Titkayame Lo Yisa Goy
El Goy Cherev Ve-loh Yomedu ode Milchamah.

Shonoh Tovah

Jimmy Carter

Translation of New Year message

To: Prime Minister Menachem Begin

From: President Jimmy Carter

From the depths of my heart, my blessings and good wishes for the New Year. May the coming year bring peace and salvation to the people of Israel and to the Nation of Israel.

The source and the root of your Bible and our Bible--my hope is that the prophecy of the prophet Isaiah will be fulfilled: 'Nation shall not lift up sword against Nation, neither shall they learn war anymore..'

Happy and healthful New Year (5738)

Jimmy Carter

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 13, 1977

Peter Bourne

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Tim Kraft

RE: MONTHLY DRUG REPORT #6

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR STAFFING
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR INFORMATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
<input type="checkbox"/>	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MONDALE
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	COSTANZA
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EIZENSTAT
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LANCE
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<input type="checkbox"/>	ENROLLED BILL
<input type="checkbox"/>	AGENCY REPORT
<input type="checkbox"/>	CAB DECISION
<input type="checkbox"/>	EXECUTIVE ORDER
Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day	

<input type="checkbox"/>	ARAGON
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BOURNE
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<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHLESINGER
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<input type="checkbox"/>	STRAUSS
<input type="checkbox"/>	VOORDE
<input type="checkbox"/>	WARREN

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

cc Bourne
J

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 12, 1977

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PETER BOURNE

P.B.

SUBJECT: MONTHLY DRUG REPORT #6

Response to your drug message was almost universally positive, although there was an unfortunate preoccupation in the press with the decriminalization of marijuana and too little attention to the balanced nature of the overall strategy. *Predictable*

HEROIN - The effort to control the supply of heroin coming into the country continues to be successful. The eradication effort in Mexico is still causing a steadily increasing rise in the price of what little heroin is still reaching the border.

Since the visit of the Burmese delegation here in June when we provided them with four fixed wing aircraft they have been both effective and publically enthusiastic about interdicting the major narcotic operations in their country. Two weeks ago they seized 400 lbs. of heroin at Tachilek near the Thai border. They waited three days so that they could announce the seizure at their party congress and asked that I make a public statement here congratulating them on their success. This represents a complete turnaround on the part of the Burmese who are now publically very proud of what they are doing. *Proud*

The major area of continuing concern is Afghanistan and Pakistan. I have sent you a separate communication on this.

COLOMBIA - The follow up with Colombia has been most encouraging. Last week their Minister of Justice and Attorney General came here to spend two days with us to discuss ways in which we could enhance our joint efforts to control drug trafficking between our two countries. They have also made a decision to begin an experimental herbicide spraying program against the approximately 60,000 acres of marijuana growing in Colombia. This was a difficult political decision for President Lopez-Michelsen, but a very positive indication that he was willing to make it. *Proud*

BORDER MANAGEMENT - We have now completed the border management study and we are recommending a merger of Immigration (Justice) and Customs (Treasury) to provide consolidated management of Federal Control over entry of people and goods at the borders.

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MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT
FROM: PETER BOURNE
SUBJECT: MONTHLY DRUG REPORT #6

The basic thrust of the review is that improved effectiveness of border control will enhance all related programs (drugs, aliens, guns, revenue etc.) as opposed to the self limiting effects of increased resources targetted on a single threat. A copy of this study has been provided to OMB, and we are ready to present the finding and recommendations to you, either with them or separately. I also sent a copy to Charlie Kirbo, because of his expressed interest in this issue.

DEMAND REDUCTION - We have this week initiated a four month study of the so-called demand reduction aspects of drug abuse. This will be an interagency study involving the Veterans' Administration, and the Department of Justice, Labor, Defense, Transportation, and Health, Education and Welfare. The group will prepare its recommendations by the end of the year.

STRATEGY COUNCIL - The Strategy Council is a cabinet level committee with four public members chaired by you and mandated by law. We should have a meeting of this group, even if it is very brief. I recommend that such a meeting be held in November by which time the various departments will have completed the tasks you charged them with in the message and on which they could report. *ok*

I have made two additional policy decisions which will have long range impact:

(1) We will proceed with the implementation of a global strategic intelligence gathering system for drug crop monitoring. There has been a year long study of this capability which would involve the use of the classified satellite system.

(2) There has been longstanding pressure to make heroin available for medical purposes to treat terminal cancer. I am asking the National Cancer Institute to treat this issue objectively and totally on its medical merits separating it completely from the issue of heroin abuse.

PGB:ss

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for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 13, 1977

Stu Eizenstat

The attached signed copy of the memo concerning the Crime Program is being sent to you for your information. The signed original has been delivered to Bob Linder for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: CRIME PROGRAM

cc: Bob Linder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
X	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

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	ENROLLED BILL
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	KRAFT
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	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

Jim Fallows has reviewed the
attached memorandum; Bob
Lipshutz has no comment.

OMB made no comments.

Rick (wds)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 7, 1977

*Stu
reword
memo
J
attached*

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
ANNIE M. GUTIERREZ
SUBJECT: CRIME PROGRAM

We have had further discussions with the Attorney General's staff following your meeting with him on organized crime. We and the Justice Department have concluded that a major message on crime should address not only organized crime but such issues as federal prosecutorial priorities, criminal justice reform, the role of the central litigating divisions, state-federal cooperation, prison policy, centralized data collection, and several other issues which the Reorganization Project will consider. These issues require careful study and cannot be ready by October. We therefore propose that there be a two stage process.

First, the Justice Department would like to meet with key cabinet agencies to work out a coordinated, priority anti-crime strategy. This review would be ready in October. It could result in a short speech on crime this fall, if you wanted to make one on this topic.

Second, the Justice Department would begin a long-term effort, with our assistance and in cooperation with the OMB Reorganization Project, which will address the broad issues and result in a major criminal justice message to Congress early next year.

If you agree, we recommend, together with the Justice Department, that the attached memo be sent to the agencies indicated, to begin work immediately on the anti-crime program. We will continue to work with the OMB Reorganization Project and the Justice Department to address the broader issues so that a criminal justice message can be ready around the first of the year.

*ok
J*

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for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
THE SECRETARY OF LABOR
THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE
THE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT
AND BUDGET
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
DOMESTIC AFFAIRS AND POLICY

SUBJECT: Crime Program

I have asked the Attorney General to prepare a tentative outline of an Administration program to improve the investigation and prosecution of crime, giving particular attention to four areas: organized crime, narcotics trafficking, white collar crime, and corruption of public officials. The outline will also consider ways, other than criminal prosecution, to reduce criminal activity.

The Attorney General's outline will be circulated to each of you for comment. I ask that you respond promptly so that an agreed outline can be prepared by early October. This outline will stress ways to improve interagency cooperation in our federal efforts against crime. Thereafter, a formal Message to Congress will be prepared for submission early next year.

This program is in addition to the continuing efforts of the Department of Justice and the Office of Management and Budget to deal with the organizational and resource problems of law enforcement.

The Domestic Policy Staff will provide White House coordination for both of these programs.

Jimmy Carter

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Date: September 8, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

Bob Lipshutz
Jim Fallows

re

attended 9/16/77

FOR INFORMATION:

The Vice President
Hamilton Jordan
Frank Moore
Jody Powell
Jack Watson
Bert Lance

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Eizenstat memo dated 9/7/77 re Crime Program.

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 11:00 AM

DAY: Saturday

DATE: September 10, 1977

ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

☐ I concur.

☐ No comment.

Please note other comments below:

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)

Date: September 8, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

Bob Lipshutz
Jim Fallows

FOR INFORMATION:

The Vice President
Hamilton Jordan
Frank Moore
Jody Powell
Jack Watson
Bert Lance

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TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 11:00 AM

DAY: Saturday

DATE: September 10, 1977

ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ Your comments
Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

☐ I concur.☐ No comment.*Please note other comments below:*

Revised copy attached.

Is it wise to announce, by presidential memorandum, an
anti-crime program which makes no mention of violent crime?

Griffin Smith

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required
material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 7, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT
ANNIE M. GUTIERREZ
SUBJECT: CRIME PROGRAM

Stu

We have had further discussions with the Attorney General's staff following your meeting with him on organized crime. We and the Justice Department have concluded that a major message on crime should address not only organized crime but such issues as federal prosecutorial priorities, criminal justice reform, the role of the central litigating divisions, state-federal cooperation, prison policy, centralized data collection, and several other issues which the Reorganization Project will consider. These issues require careful study and cannot be ready by October. We therefore propose that there be a two stage process.

First, the Justice Department would like to meet with key cabinet agencies to work out a coordinated, priority anti-crime strategy. This review would be ready in October. It could result in a short speech on crime this fall, if you wanted to make one on this topic.

Second, the Justice Department would begin a long-term effort, with our assistance and in cooperation with the OMB Reorganization Project, which will address the broad issues and result in a major criminal justice message to Congress early next year.

If you agree, we recommend, together with the Justice Department, that the attached memo be sent to the agencies indicated, to begin work immediately on the anti-crime program. We will continue to work with the OMB Reorganization Project and the Justice Department to address the broader issues so that a criminal justice message can be ready around the first of the year.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 7, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
THE SECRETARY OF LABOR
THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION
AND WELFARE
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND
BUDGET
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
DOMESTIC AFFAIRS AND POLICY

SUBJECT: CRIME PROGRAM

I have asked the Attorney General to ~~prepare~~ review current policy and procedures for dealing with major crime problems and have asked that he organize a coordinated, priority anti-crime program.

The crime program will demonstrate the commitment of this Administration to marshal the resources of the government as effectively as possible in the investigation and prosecution of crime. Highest priority will be placed on the areas of organized crime, narcotics trafficking, white collar crime, and public corruption, with special emphasis given to dealing with organized crime problems. Along with criminal prosecution, effective use of other means of attacking major segments of criminal activity should be considered.

At an initial interagency meeting, the Attorney General will solicit views on a tentative outline of the crime program. I ask that each of you cooperate with the Attorney General and respond promptly. I would like to have a summary of the strategy which you agree upon by early October.

Beyond the scope of this review, the Attorney General and the Office of Management and Budget should continue to work closely together in designing a long-range approach to the organizational and resource problems of government law enforcement activities.

The Domestic Policy Staff will provide White House coordination for these efforts.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 7, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
THE SECRETARY OF LABOR
THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION
AND WELFARE
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND
BUDGET
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
DOMESTIC AFFAIRS AND POLICY

SUBJECT: CRIME PROGRAM

I have asked the Attorney General to promptly review current policy and procedures for dealing with major crime problems and have asked that he organize a coordinated, priority anti-crime program.

The crime program will demonstrate the commitment of this Administration to marshal the resources of the government as effectively as possible in the investigation and prosecution of crime. Highest priority will be placed on the areas of organized crime, narcotics trafficking, white collar crime, and public corruption, with special emphasis given to dealing with organized crime problems. Along with criminal prosecution, effective use of other means of attacking major segments of criminal activity should be considered.

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20201

SEP 13 1977

C

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

This is a brief report on the present status of the Administration's social security financing proposal before Congress.

Mark-ups are proceeding simultaneously in both Houses, and in both Houses the committee chairmen are the principal problems in winning support of major features of the Administration's proposal. In both cases, however, we have allies who are attempting to achieve compromises which will respect the basic principles.

The forum in the House is the Social Security Subcommittee of Ways and Means with Chairman Ullman of the full committee directly involved in trying to put through an unsatisfactory and very short term solution which would violate your promise not to increase the payroll tax rate on low and middle income workers. The outcome is not certain, but Representative Mikva, who led a successful move against the Chairman to keep the matter in the subcommittee, has a reasonably good chance in the subcommittee to win a compromise which is much more in keeping with the Administration package than Ullman's proposals. His present position would preserve the basic principles of the Administration approach.

In the Senate, the forum is the full committee with Senator Long and Senator Nelson the major actors. In this case, however, neither apparently has enough votes without the other, and they are working to strike a compromise before their next mark-up session on Friday. We cannot control the nature of that compromise, however.

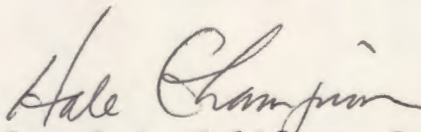
At a White House meeting on Saturday involving Under Secretary Champion, and representatives of your Domestic Council staff, OMB and CEA, an alternative way of achieving Administration principles being proposed by Senator Nelson was found generally acceptable except for a feature which

began increasing the payroll tax base for employers in 1978 rather than 1979.

Informed that while we were not dropping the Administration proposal, his was regarded as generally acceptable except for the one problem. Senator Nelson said he would move the impact back to 1979 and thought he could get Long's consent to do so.

Here are the fundamental Administration positions we are attempting to protect in both committees:

1. Maintain the current average replacement rate (1976-77) in the long run. Replacement rate is the ratio between retirement benefits and final salary, and the current average is about 44 percent.
2. Do not increase the tax paid by the average worker above the level already scheduled in law although permitting the effective date of scheduled taxes to be moved forward into the 1980's from the turn of the century.
3. Produce adequate trust fund reserves to the end of the century except for health insurance. No plan, including our initial proposal, really covers health insurance beyond the mid-eighties, although cost containment would extend the coverage for two or three years.
4. Provide some sort of formal guarantee against the bankruptcy of any of the trust funds, but not in a way in which general revenues could be used to undermine fiscal discipline in benefits legislation.
5. Minimize adverse effect on the economic recovery.
6. Solve the short-run financing problem in a manner which also reduces the size of the long-run deficit.


for Joseph A. Califano, Jr.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

8:00 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 12, 1977

SENATE LEADERSHIP BREAKFAST

Tuesday, September 13, 1977

8:00 a.m. (one hour)

Family Dining Room

From: Frank Moore *FM*

I. PARTICIPANTS

See Attached List

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II. PRESS PLAN

White House Photo only

III. TALKING POINTS

A. Energy

The natural gas deregulation vote will be held in the Energy Committee on Tuesday, September 13. It will be close both in the Committee and on the floor. *9.9*

The Finance Committee is scheduled to begin marking-up the energy tax bill next Monday, September 19. The crude oil tax, the user tax, and the rebate all face substantial opposition. Both Senators Byrd and Long, for example, are opposed to the universal rebate concept and would prefer to divert tax revenues for some incentives for increased production of traditional sources and research and development of alternate sources.

The conflict between the House and Senate regarding conference action on the energy package is a sore point with Senators Byrd and Long. It is probably not advisable to initiate any discussion of this; however, Senators Byrd, Long, and Jackson are likely to bring the matter up. Our goal is to have the package considered as a package in order to avoid having all of the carrots (coal conversion, energy conservation, etc.) passed before the tough decisions on taxes are made. *Budget balance*

B. AWACS

You should emphasize your support for AWACS sale to Iran and urge prompt approval of it. The Foreign Relations Committee will hold a hearing on the sale on Monday, September 19. Prospects for the sale appear to be good and we are talking with every member of the Foreign Relations Committee (Humphrey is our strongest ally).

C. Panama Canal Treaty

I believe you should not initiate a discussion of Panama at this breakfast. Over the weekend, Ambassador Linowitz stated it was possible the treaty could come up in the Fall. Senator Byrd reacted negatively to that statement. We are at a stage in the Panama strategy where we should be quietly working key Senators and opinion leaders. Further discussions with the Senate leadership at this point would be an unproductive diversion from matters pending on the Senate calendar.

Efforts are continuing on the long-range strategy of changing public opinion.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 10, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

FROM

STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*

SUBJECT:

Senate Leadership Breakfast:
Waterway User Charges

As you know, there is a very strong chance that legislation establishing user charges on the inland waterway system will be passed in this session of Congress. The Senate has passed a bill, with Administration support, and the House will pass a much weaker user fee bill within the next few weeks. The Senate bill would allow for 100% recovery of maintenance costs, as opposed to the House bill which would result in only 15% recovery. Our Congressional liaison staff is working with Department of Transportation and Senate proponents of user fees to devise a strategy to make certain that the bill which finally emerges is more consistent with the Senate version than the House version.

A problem which has arisen is the threat by Senator Long to attach the weak House version of the user fee legislation to the energy bill. You will recall that you have previously stated that you would veto legislation authorizing a new Locks and Dam 26 if it did not provide for meaningful user fees, but this new development complicates the situation.

In order to facilitate the movement of the energy bill in the Senate, I recommend that in your Tuesday meeting with the Senate leadership you ask that the issues of waterway user fees and the energy bill be kept separate. You may also wish to suggest that, as a general matter, the Senate should try to avoid attaching extraneous amendments to this bill. In addition, it would be helpful to reiterate your strong desire for adequate user fees rather than a token effort.

T

A

B

A

PARTICIPANTS

The President

The Vice President

Majority Leader Byrd

Senator Cranston

Senator Eastland

Senator Humphrey (?)

Senator Inouye

Senator Long

Senator Jackson

Dr. Schlesinger

Frank Moore

Dan Tate

Bob Thomson

Bill Smith

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 12, 1977

SENATE LEADERSHIP BREAKFAST

Tuesday, September 13, 1977

8:00 a.m. (one hour)

Family Dining Room

From: Frank Moore *FM*

I. PARTICIPANTS

See Attached List

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White House Photo only

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 13, 1977

Hugh Carter

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the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR STAFFING
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ACTION	FYI
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<input type="checkbox"/>	PETTIGREW
<input type="checkbox"/>	POSTON
<input type="checkbox"/>	PRESS
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHLESINGER
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHNEIDERS
<input type="checkbox"/>	STRAUSS
<input type="checkbox"/>	VOORDE
<input type="checkbox"/>	WARREN

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Week Ending 9/9/77

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*Why is
my backlog
going up
again?
JC*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

HUGH CARTER *HC*

SUBJECT:

Weekly Mail Report (Per Your Request)

Below are statistics on Presidential and First Family:

<u>INCOMING</u>	<u>WEEK ENDING 9/2</u>	<u>WEEK ENDING 9/9</u>
Presidential	31,315	32,980
First Lady	1,240	1,160
Amy	380	250
<u>Other First Family</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>50</u>
TOTAL	33,000	34,440
 <u>BACKLOG</u>		
Presidential	8,230	10,330
First Lady	70	70
Amy	0	0
<u>Other</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	8,300	10,400

DISTRIBUTION OF PRESIDENTIAL MAIL ANALYZED

Agency Referrals	47%	44%
WH Correspondence	24%	29%
Direct File	17%	17%
White House Staff	9%	8%
<u>Other</u>	<u>3%</u>	<u>2%</u>
TOTAL	100%	100%

NOT INCLUDED ABOVE

Form Letters and Post Cards	26,570	15,426
Mail Addressed to WH Staff	17,097	15,155

cc: Senior Staff

MAJOR ISSUES IN
CURRENT PRESIDENTIAL ADULT MAIL
Week Ending 9/9/77

ISSUES	PRO	CON	COMMENT ONLY	NUMBER OF LETTERS
Support for U.S. Retention of Panama Canal	85%	11%	4%	3,459
Support for Bert Lance	20%	80%	0	1,999
Support for Tougher Restrictions on Steel Imports	100%	0	0	1,018
Support for Neutron Bomb	2%	98%	0	359
Suggestions re: U.S. Postal System (1)	0	0	100%	308
Support for Andrew Young	4%	96%	0	279
Support for Gun Control-HR 8128	4%	96%	0	256
Support for Deportation of Pranas Brazinskas and Son	0	100%	0	242
Support for Maintaining Strong Ties with Taiwan	92%	8%	0	227
Pres.'s Position re: Federal Funds for Abortions	40%	60%	0	221
Support for Amnesty for Illegal Aliens	13%	87%	0	211
Support for Proposed Volunteer Youth Energy Inspection Plan (2)	0	100%	0	197
			TOTAL	8,776

(See Notes Attached)

NOTES TO MAJOR ISSUE TALLY

Week Ending 9/9/77

(1) SUGGESTIONS REGARDING U.S. POSTAL SYSTEM

Reoccurring suggestions include:

- Postal Service is a public service and should be restored to public accountability
- President should have power to appoint Postmaster General with Senate confirmation
- Saturday mail delivery should continue
- President should support the traditional preferred rate structure for non-profit organizations

(2) SUPPORT FOR PROPOSED VOLUNTEER YOUTH ENERGY INSPECTION PLAN

The letters (100% con) are coming from different sections of the country in reaction to published reports of Greg Schneider's proposal.

People are concerned about their privacy, and most writers charge that the inspection plan smacks of "Nazi Germany," "Communist Russia," or "Big Brother" in general.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 13, 1977

Hugh Carter

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTS

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

Week Ending 9/2/77

5

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

HUGH CARTER *de*

SUBJECT:

Weekly Mail Report (Per Your Request)

Below are statistics on Presidential and First Family:

<u>INCOMING</u>	<u>WEEK ENDING 8/26</u>	<u>WEEK ENDING 9/2</u>
Presidential	37,165	31,315
First Lady	2,130	1,240
Amy	295	380
<u>Other First Family</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>65</u>
TOTAL	39,680	33,000
 <u>BACKLOG</u>		
Presidential	6,190	8,230
First Lady	90	70
Amy	0	0
<u>Other</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	6,300	8,300

DISTRIBUTION OF PRESIDENTIAL MAIL ANALYZED

Agency Referrals	50%	47%
WH Correspondence	23%	24%
Direct File	17%	17%
White House Staff	6%	9%
<u>Other</u>	<u>4%</u>	<u>3%</u>
TOTAL	100%	100%

NOT INCLUDED ABOVE

Form Letters and Post Cards	67,402	26,570
Mail Addressed to WH Staff	25,497	17,097

cc: Senior Staff

MAJOR ISSUES IN
CURRENT PRESIDENTIAL ADULT MAIL
Week Ending 9/2/77

ISSUES	PRO	CON	COMMENT ONLY	NUMBER OF LETTERS
Support for U.S. Retention of Panama Canal	88%	10%	2%	2,347
Support for Bert Lance	7%	93%	0	1,304
Support for Neutron Bomb	1%	99%	0	726
Support for Tougher Restrictions on Steel Imports	87%	13%	0	643
Support for Maintaining Strong Ties with Taiwan	97%	3%	0	430
Suggestions re: Tax Reform Package	0	0	100%	379
Pres.'s Position re: Federal Funds for Abortions	32%	68%	0	351
Support for Andrew Young	3%	97%	0	336
Support for Deportation of Pranas Brazinskas and Son ¹	0	100%	0	305
Support for Amnesty for Illegal Aliens	5%	95%	0	303
Pres.'s Position re: Israel Returning Land Won in '67 War	20%	80%	0	265
Support for Gun Control-HR 8128	8%	92%	0	221
			TOTAL	7,610

(1) SUPPORT FOR THE DEPORTATION OF BRAZINSKAS AND SON

The writers are reacting (100% con) to published reports that the Justice Department is "quietly trying to deport and send back to Russia a Soviet dissident and his son", who are accused of hijacking a Russian Airliner in 1970. "Rep. Robert K. Dornan (R-Calif.) is trying to win immigration rights for them," according to Jack Anderson (8/26/77 Washington Post).

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 13, 1977

Frank Moore

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: The Vice President
Hamilton Jordan

RE: AWACS -- HOUSE INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS COMMITTEE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
X	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
	X	MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
	X	JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
X		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON
		LANCE
		SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 9, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: BILL CABLE *Bill*
THROUGH: FRANK MOORE *F.M.*
SUBJECT: AWACS--House International Relations Committee

The following members of the House International Relations Committee have been contacted by Defense and State on AWACS.

Contacted by State and Defense

Chairman Zablocki--Courtesy calls. Still very pro and hopes he does not have to hold hearings.

Helen Meyner--Listened to the information presented and indicated she would study the issue. State left the interview with the feeling that she will be leaning toward AWACS. She later told Defense she had "seen the light" and will be with us.

Wyche Fowler--Was ill but sent questions through legislative aide. State believes the questions were posed to permit his switching to us. In later conversation with Defense his aide relayed that we have answered his questions sufficiently. Congressional Liaison needs to talk directly with him.

Contacted by State

Bill Broomfield--Was very cooperative during the interview and is still pro AWACS. Will call if he hears of any problems.

Charlie Diggs--He is impressed that the Shah has supported US policies in Africa. Will carefully consider our case and did not otherwise indicate his position one way or another.

Gerry Studds--Long conversation during which he said he was the only one the President has not called. If a call is made by you reassuring him of our deep commitment in arms transfer restraint his position might change; it might even melt.

Contacted by Defense

Larry Winn--100% with us. Will be talking with other Republican members.

*Called Gerry - Invite him to mtg @ 3:15 & up
on Arms Sale policy*

L.H. Fountain--Is concerned about the cost-effectiveness of the plan. Questioned why the President didn't withdraw when the Senate initially asked him to. It could have saved the problems now existing. Asked numerous technical questions regarding cost and security. Left conversation leaning pro.

Robert Lagomarsino--100% with us.

Edward Derwinski--Has talked with you and reaffirmed he is with us. Jokingly brought up that he may have the Republicans hold off on the 1st vote, but agreed it did cause problems. Hopes the Democrats voting against us last time were also being courted.

William Goodling--Of the Republicans contacted, he was the most concerned. If a vote went to the floor, he believes we would lose. Voted with us last time and may continue to do so.

John Cavanaugh--Against us last time. Agreed with us on security assurances problems. Questioned Sec. Vance's statement regarding USSR-Iraqi capabilities vs. Iran. Vance's statement led him to believe that the sale of AWACS to Iran would bring Iran up to a balanced force level with Russia and Iraq. Defense was able to clear up their side of the issue and told him that someone from State would call to further explain. Left conversation leaning our way. Says he would vote for AWACS if the President told him it would be in the national interest.

Paul Findley--Will continue to support. Expressed concern that Democrats who voted against us last time were also being contacted.

Andy Ireland--Is concerned that we are selling things to the Shah because the Shah gets what the Shah wants. Believes the security interest of the nation is important. Is not impressed with the Iranian record of no security compromises in the past. Had in depth discussion, at end of which Defense left feeling he was leaning toward support. *He committed to me*

Donald Pease--Hard to read. Believes we are selling our most sophisticated machinery to Iran simply because they have the money. Leans our way but needs further contact.

Kika de la Garza--Originally had not wanted to discuss, but when contacted had a fruitful conversation. Believes that AWACS would be more secure in Iran than Andrews. Saw a problem in that the President said we would restrict/control arms sales and we are not doing it. General Fish explained that AWACS is not a weapon, per se, etc. Morally, de la Garza feels he should vote against AWACS, but said if the President needs his vote and lets him know, then he will be with us.

Leo Ryan--No commitment.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 13, 1977

Frank Moore

The attached was returned
in the President's outbox
today and is forwarded to you
for delivery Rep. Brademas.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Stu Eizenstat
Kitty Schirmer

RE: CLINCH RIVER BREEDER

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
X	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

*cc Kitty Schinner of whole
file*

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
	X	EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
X		MOORE - <i>to deliver</i>
		POWELL
		WATSON
		LANCE
		SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

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	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 13, 1977

NOTE FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM

KITTY SCHIRMER *Kitty*

SUBJECT

BRADEMAS LETTER

The Brademas letter has been revised to clarify the cost figures.

I made one change in your addition concerning the Shippingport breeder. This type of facility is technically known as a light water breeder although it uses a combined thorium-uranium core. Use of the thorium cycle is also being explored in other types of breeders.

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for Preservation Purposes**

*oh
J*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Kitty -
revise
J*

September 13, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
KITTY SCHIRMER

SUBJECT REPLY TO BRADEMAS LETTER ON CLINCH RIVER

Attached is a proposed reply to Congressman Brademas' letter requesting your views on legislation authorizing the Clinch River Breeder Reactor. The letter has been cleared with both Jim Schlesinger's and Frank Moore's staff. It focusses on two points: the active R & D program which we are supporting for the breeder and other advanced nuclear technologies, and the lack of need for the CRBR.

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for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 13, 1977

To Congressman Brademas

I am happy to respond to your recent letter requesting clarification of my views on the structure of our advanced nuclear research and development program, including the Clinch River Breeder Reactor.

Some, I think, have misunderstood the debate on the Clinch River Breeder Reactor -- thinking that a vote for Clinch River is a vote for the breeder generally, and a vote against it means one is "anti-breeder". Those who make such an argument have overlooked the real issues.

I strongly support a vigorous research and development program for advanced nuclear technologies, including further work on the liquid metal fast breeder, research into alternative breeder cycles, and an accelerated R & D program for advanced non-breeder technologies. I am pleased that H.R. 6796, the ERDA authorization bill, contains funding for these projects. I believe this country needs to explore every reasonable energy option, including breeder technology, to ensure that we have the energy supplies needed to make the transition from oil and gas to other sources. My Fiscal Year 1978 budget request for advanced nuclear power research exceeds \$700 million. These funds will assure that work continues on two important breeder R & D projects, the Experimental Breeder Reactor II in Idaho, and the Fast Flux Test Facility in Washington.

A light water breeder reactor using thorium has already begun operational tests at Shippingport under the direction of Admiral Rickover.

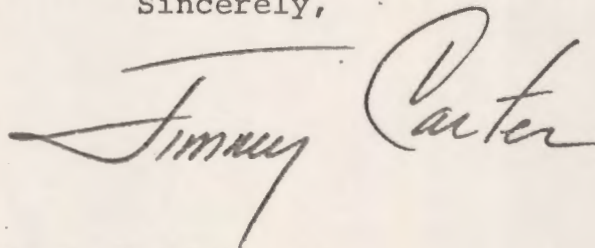
The Clinch River Breeder Reactor Project is an expensive, uneconomical and technically out-of-date facility which will add little to our understanding of how to design a commercial scale breeder reactor. It is not a necessary component of an effective R & D program.

In 1970, when the Clinch River facility was authorized, it was estimated to cost \$450 million. Its total cost estimates now exceed \$2.2 billion. When the CRBR was first designed, projections of the need for nuclear power were three times higher than they are today. It was justified as part of a crash program to bring commercial breeder technology into being in the early 1990's. Even without the savings anticipated by the National Energy Plan, current demand forecasts show that commercial breeder technology will be neither necessary nor economical in this country until after 2000.

If these circumstances change in the future there will be ample time to build a modern breeder reactor using up-to-date research knowledge.

I believe that spending the additional \$1.4 billion required to complete the CRBR would be a wasteful and counter-productive use of taxpayer dollars. I look to you, and to your colleagues in the House, for assistance in placing our breeder reactor R & D program back on sound economical footing. Termination of the CRBR will help me to accomplish that goal.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

The Honorable John Brademas
Majority Whip
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

September 13, 1977

To Congressman Brademas

I am happy to respond to your recent letter requesting clarification of my views on the structure of our advanced nuclear research and development program, including the Clinch River Breeder Reactor.

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light water
A Thorium breeder reactor using *Thorium*
has already begun operational tests
at Shippingport under the direction of Admiral *Rickover*.

breeder reactor. It is not a necessary component of an effective R & D program.

*total
cost
estimates*

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spends the
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*Required
to
complete*

would be Sincerely,

If these ~~extra~~ circumstances change in the future there will be ample

The Honorable John Brademas
Majority Whip
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

*time to build
and a modern
breeder reactor
using up-to-date
research knowledge*

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Office of the Majority Whip
Washington, D.C. 20515

September 1, 1977

The Honorable Jimmy Carter
President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

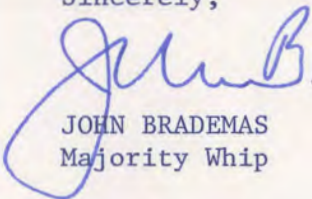
As you know, the House of Representatives will shortly consider legislation containing an authorization for the Clinch River Breeder Reactor Project and other aspects of advanced nuclear technology research. Although I believe that most Members are aware that you have asked that no funds be authorized for further construction or licensing of the Clinch River facility, some of us are less clear on your views on how the nuclear research and development program for the breeder should be structured.

Because the Office of the Majority Whip has the responsibility for advising Members of the major provisions of legislation on which the House is scheduled to vote, I should be very grateful if you could let me have a statement clarifying your position on the major issues involved in this legislation.

Any comments which you feel would add to our understanding of your position would be most helpful.

With very best wishes.

Sincerely,



JOHN BRADEMÁS
Majority Whip

JB:aj

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

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for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 13, 1977

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

HAMILTON JORDAN *HJ*
LANDON BUTLER *LB*

SUBJECT:

SALT Interim Agreement Extension

As you know, a number of the so-called "defense hard-liners" are supporting your position on the Panama Canal treaties. Admiral Zumwalt has written individual letters to ninety-six senators expressing his support; Paul Nitze, Eugene Rostow, and Lane Kirkland are also helping, both publicly and privately.

Admiral Zumwalt called yesterday to say that an Administration decision to continue formally to observe the SALT Interim Agreement after October 3 could make it more difficult for some conservatives to be as active on behalf of the Panama Canal treaties as they might be otherwise.

Admiral Zumwalt suggested that it would be helpful if we announced simply that "we have thus far been unsuccessful in negotiating satisfactory terms, and that it would therefore be unwise to extend formally the Interim Agreement. We will be watching Soviet actions in the coming months to see if they remain within the spirit of the Agreement. Any decisions which the United States makes will be based on Soviet conduct during the months following the expiration of the Agreement."

Admiral Zumwalt in no way implied that his support for the Panama Canal treaties is contingent on our SALT position. He was simply suggesting that we take a non-binding approach after October 3, and that we couple that approach with a warning to the Soviets that we will be watching closely for a show of good faith.

P.S. Don't expect this to be big factor in your SALT decisions, but did want you to be aware of the "linkage" perceived by the hardliners.
H.J.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 13, 1977

Bruce Johnson

The attached is being returned
per your request.

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: August 30, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:
Stu Eizenstat
Jack Watson

FOR INFORMATION:

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: CAB Decision: Aeromar C. por A. Docket 26973

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED
TO DOUG HURON, BY:

TIME: 9:30 AM

DAY: Thursday

DATE: September 1, 1977

ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

☐ I concur.

☐ No comment.

Please note other comments below:

not done yet 8/9 see note

Case returned to Bruce

Johnston Rm 9235 NEOB

*Board submitted new order
& will add to this.*

HB Lmy

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)

*9/1
Held until 9/12
Wed on
Huron
@ request of OMB
- Bruce Johnston
+ 2764*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Patti -

Doug Huron will get back to you on Monday (Jane Sanders actually) about whether he has any objection to sending the attached case back to OMB --- the CAB is sending another order and they want to treat them both together. Bob Linder made the suggestion that we ask for the request to return in writing ---- I have not told this to Mr. Johnson in OMB.

Trudy ~~9/9/77~~ 9/9/77

P.S. Rick does not know this.

MEMORANDUM
OF

TO:

Kick

☒ YOU WERE CALLED BY— ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY—

Bruce Johnston

OF (Organization)

OMB

☐ PLEASE CALL —→ ☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL

PHONE NO.
CODE/EXT.

X 4764

☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

*re CAB case A en Marl
26973*

*CAB called OMB +
said they are reconsidering
a part of this case +
OMB wonders if you
could hold off sending*

RECEIVED BY

Trudy

DATE

9/2

TIME

3:55

STANDARD FORM 63
REVISED AUGUST 1967
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

GPO : 1968-048-16-00001-1 332-38 63-108
until 9/12

Date: August 30, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:
Stu Eizenstat
Jack Watson

FOR INFORMATION:

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: CAB Decision: Aeromar C. por A. Docket 26973

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED
TO: DOUG HURON BY:

TIME: 9:30 AM

DAY: Thursday

DATE: September 1, 1977

ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

☐ I concur.☐ No comment.*Please note other comments below:***PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.**

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

DATE ~~September 13, 1977~~ September 13, 1977

EXECUTIVE

FG6-11

PA 5-2

FG6-1-1 Thomson, B.

LETTER, MEMO, ETC

TO:

The President

FROM:

Bob Thomson

SUBJECT:

Call from Senator Proxmire *William*

Topics - *Lance* Resignation and Replacement

Bert

CORRESPONDENCE FILE

PRESIDENTIAL
HANDWRITING FILE

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 13, 1977

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

BOB THOMSON

Bob

RE:

CALL FROM SENATOR PROXMIRE

Senator Proxmire called to say that you should appoint Arthur Burns as OMB Director in the event Bert Lance resigns. The Senator might ask you sometime if you received the message, since he was rather enthused about the idea.

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 13, 1977

Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for your
information.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
ORGANIZATION, 9/13/77

John

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY ORGANIZATION

September 13, 1977